

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಂ.—ಎಷ್ಟು ಸಾರ್ತಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೀರಿ ? ಅಗಲೇ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳವರು ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರಲ್ಲ.

SRI H. T. KRISHNAPPA.—The Government has not cared to consult the Agriculture Department.

MADAM SPEAKER —That is the opinion of the Hon'ble. Member.

(ii) *re : —bursting of Hydro-chloric acid storage tank in Karwar port Area.*

SRI V. N. PATIL (Humnabad).—I call the attention of the Minister for Industries and Parliamentary Affairs to the bursting of the Hydrochloric acid storage tank in Karwar port area.

SRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY (Minister of State for Small Scale Industries).—I wish to make the following Statement on behalf of the Minister for Industries and Parliamentary Affairs:

2. I have seen a report in the Indian Express dated 9-4-1976 relating to the bursting of a hydrochloric acid storage tank in the Karwar Port area, and the hazards caused by the flow of acid into the sea.

3. The HCL storage tank which collapsed belonged to M's Ballapur Industries Ltd. The Company has made arrangements for storage of HCL acid at Baithkol port where vessels to carry consignments are to reach from Gulf countries. Three tanks have been installed on a near by hillock, each with a capacity of 400 tons of acid. These tanks are installed by M's Chemical Process Equipments Private Limited, Bombay and are made of Fibre Glass reinforced Plastic and are said to cost nearly Rs. 5 lakhs each.

4. The Company has been storing HCL Acid in two of these tanks and the third is still under test. On 8-4-1976, one of the two tanks stored with HCL acid (380 tonnes) collapsed and a large quantity of acid soaked into the ground and some quantity flowed into Baithkol Cove. As a result of this accident, mortality of fish occurred and about two tonnes of fish died and were seen floating. As there was likelihood of pollution of sea water, the Port Officer, Karwar, requested the fishermen not to do fishing in the Baithkol Cove and the Karwar Bay for some days. It is reported that the fishing was resumed after two days.

The place of accident is away from the factory premises and the hazard caused is not in any way connected with the discharge of effluents of the caustic soda factory. However, the Company have already initiated action to ascertain the causes of the accident and to see that such incident do not recur Government will also suitably warn the industry to ensure that no such incidents take place in future.

Sai V.N. PATIL.—It was stated that the place of accident is away from the factory premises and the hazard caused is not in any way connected with the discharge of effluents of the caustic-soda factory. How did the officers come to know about 2 tonnes of fish that died and were seen floating? Is it not as a result of the hazard caused?

SRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY —Of course, as a result of the accident about two tonnes of fish died. But after two days everything was resumed. We are very fortunate that the entire discharge went to the main sea and did not remain at the sea shore.

SRI M. S. KRISHNAN.—It was stated that the storage tank was burst. Is the Government aware that before starting the factory they have to take necessary certificate from the factory Inspector? Have these people taken a certificate from the Inspector after inspections of the storage tank by the Inspector?

SRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY.—It was told by the Factory Inspector that the explosive licence need not to be obtained in this instant case. That is the report.

SRI M. S. KRISHNAN.—It is really strange that no licence is required in respect of such an important matter like a storage tank. In fact it stores hydrochloric acid and acid tanks are liable to be burst. Will the Hon'ble Minister please enquire whether there is a laps and take necessary steps to see that such things do not happen?

SRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY.—They applied for explosive licence, but they were advised that no such licence, is necessary to store hydrochloric acid since it is not an explosive.

SRI M. S. KRISHNAN.—It is a part and parcel of the caustic soda plant. It is a factory that has been started and the Inspector of Factories has got to issue a licence for this. Has that been done?

SRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY.—We will make a reference and definitely enquire and will take necessary steps.

SRI M. S. KRISHNAN.—Some clarification is required. He has written here that the place of accident is away from the factory premises and the hazard caused is no in any way connected with the discharge of effluents of the caustic soda factory. In this very House Smt. Radha Bhat had asked for an assurance in regard to discharge of effluents that affects the fishermen. Government have stated that they would look into the question. What action have they taken? If not, what action do they propose to take?

SRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY.—This has not occurred in the course of discharge of effluent matter. In fact, discharge of effluents is a separate issue altogether, not connected with this and a separate question should be put.

SRI V. N. PATIL.—The HCL storage tank belonged to Ballapur Industries. The tanks are installed by Chemical Process Equipments Private Ltd, Bombay. These are the two private firms which are shielding their fault. Will the Hon'ble Minister assure on the floor of the House that Government will hold an independent enquiry and let us know about the result?

SRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY.—We have obtained reports from all the expert bodies like the Pollution Board, the Superintendent of Police and other persons concerned and there are no reasons to doubt the opinions expressed by the various authorities. We will look into it and find out whether there is any fault on the part of the industrial units.

(iii) *Re : non operation of a pregnant woman at the General Hospital Mandya.*

SRI H. T. KRISHNAPPA —I call the attention of the Minister for Health to the refusal by the authorities of the General Hospital, Mandya to operate a pregnant woman on 15-3-1976.

SRI H. SIDDAVEERAPPA (Minister for Health).—I wish to make the following Statement.—

A Pregnant patient by name Smt. Hombalamma was admitted to the General Hospital, Mandya on 15th March 1976 at 5-30 p.m. She had history of amenorrhea 9/12 months. This was her second pregnancy. The first delivery had taken place at home and the child was still-born.

The patient was examined in detail. She had been having pain in the abdomen for a week. On examination, the patient was advised immediate caesarian section. But the general condition of the patient was poor with severe anaemia. The Anaesthetist who examined the patient advised that the patient was to be shifted to some other major institution as sufficient anaesthetic gas was not available in the hospital. More over blood of her group was also not available.

In view of the poor general condition of the patient, severe anaemia, anaesthetic problems and non-availability of blood at that hour in the Hospital, the patient was advised to go to Mysore i.e., to Cheluvamba Hospital, Mysore. To meet the conveyance charges of the poor patient, Rs. 10/- was also given to the patient from the poor fund. But the patient refused to go to Mysore.